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PETERSBURG BUREAU, BYRNE AND HALIFAX STREETS, CHARLES E. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT. 'PHONE 171, WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1894,

THE NEW YORK SUN MUST DO THE TIMES JUSTICE.

The New York Sun devotes two columns to an editorial review of the Democratic party's utter failure to keep the promise of its last platform to the people in connection with the tariff. admits that there is a shadowy reference in it to "free raw materials," but it argues that the overpowering mandate of the convention was that tariff taxation was to be confined to producing the revenue which the Government wanted when economically administered, which, of course includes, it says, the idea of a tariff that shall bear equally upon all importations, and it then claims that no Democrats in the nation were true to that idea, except the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the Louisville Courier-Journal and itself. It says:

Dealer, the Louisville Courier-Journal and itself. It says:

Thus it is evident that the vast majority of the Democratic leaders, thinkers and statesmen, as well as of the rank and file, are opposed to free trade; and this they have shown in their newspapers, their speeches, and their bills introduced and passed. They are protectionists, and all their thoughts and desires, all their politics, lie in the direction of protection, whether exercised through the imposition of special duties, or the admission of raw materials of manufacture free of duty. Thus protectionism runs through all the factions of the party: President Cleveland is a protectionism; Senator Hill is a protectionist; so is Senator Gorman, so is Mr. Carlisle: so is Professor Wilson; so is Governor Flower, and so on, through almost the entire list of conspicuous Democrats. They will vary as to details and special points, but generally what they want is lower duties than McKinley and the Republicans have imposed. That is the difference between the two parties. It is a question of degree, not of principle. It is a war cry, not an idea. It is only in the application of princeton that they differ from McKinley himself. But, as for the great, noble and fruitful doctrine of revenue only, it is difficult to determine that anybody connected with Democracy is in favor of it, except the Plain Dealer, the Courier-Journal and the Sun, and we add with satisfaction that these three are not in any degree responsible for the fraud and imposture that have been exhibited in the honored name of a tariff for revenue only.

We agree to every word of this except the statement that have preached the only newspapers that have preached the

the Courier-Journal and The Sun are the only newspapers that have preached the true faith. The Times has preached the same doctrine, in season and out of seacompliment to copy scores of its articles preaching that identical doctrine. It had the evidence, therefore, before it that The Times has all along been its earnest co-worker, and it should not have failed to award The Times its due share of the honors that belong to our common de-

ly a Democrat that we are completely at a loss to understand how he can depart so radically from true Democracy as his ideas about "free raw materials" carry him. There is no Democracy if there is a lack of equality, and "free raw maproperty and exemption from taxation to another man's property. This cannot be Democracy. It is the deadliest enemy to Democracy. It kills the whole Democratic idea dend as soon as it is accepted as

Mr. Cleveland has never had many advantages in the way of education. His teachings and speeches prove that he has read some, but his reading has been plainly sporadic and accidental, and without that sort of system and instruction necessary for getting a clear and complete idea of a subject in all its roundness and bearing. He has read enough to know that free trade was adopted in England as a measure proposed and forced through Parliament by Sir Robert Peel when he was Prime Minister, and he has also learned that "free raw materials" was one of the ideas upon which Sir Robert Peel first brought forward his proposals for remodelling the protective tariff. But he has not read enough to know that "free raw materials" was a part of Sir Robert Peel's philosophy when he was still a protectionist, and that he wholly discarded it when Richard Cobden had succeeded in enlightening his mind and showing him that the only true principle was that of absolute freedom to all imports alike-that all imports were to stand upon exactly the same footing.

It will take a little space, but it is as well to discribe this whole movement as it took place in England.

well to discribe this whole movement as it took place in England.

William Pitt seems to have been the first English statesman whose mind opened wile enough to conceive the idea of free trade in its broad comprehensiveness. His busy life made too many exactions in him, however, for him to be able to do much more than master the subject himself. William Huskisson was the next English statesman who thoroughly grasped the whole idea and his work in behalf of free trade for some ten years, beginning with 186, produced a great effect in the kinsdom. But though the idea contlaued to spread, nothing of moment came from it until it was taken up as his life's work by that noble and sincere patriot and giant of political economy, Richard Cobden. When Cobden threw himself body and soul into the work, say in 189, "protection" had brought England to a pitiable condition indeed. The aristocratic landlords who owned the soil had kept up a prohibition dided. The aristocratic landlords who owned the soil had kept up a prohibition duty on grain, in order that they might force all the reak of the people of Great prices that gave them baronial fincomes uptil a near own on the soil had kept up a prohibition was at the verge of starvation.

In one of his specides in the House of Commons at this period Cobden said,

"He knew of a place where a hundred single week to provide bread; and of another place where men and women subsisted on boiled nettles, and dug up the decayed carcass of a cow rather than perish of hunger." Emigration to America was draining the Kingdom of a large part of its best laboring material. In another speech about the same time, Cob-"Did the men who signed that memorial

den said:

"Did the men who signed that memorial ever go down to St. Catherine's dock and see an emigration ship about to start on its voyage? Had they seen then poor emigrants sitting till the moment of departure on the stones of the quay, as if they would cling to the last to the land of their birth? They need not inquire what were their feelings, they would read their hearts in their faces. Had they ever seen them taking leave of their friends? He had watched such seenes over and over again He had seen a venerable woman taking leave of her grandchildren, and he had seen a struggle between the mother and the grandmother to retain possession of a child. As these emigrant vessels departed from the Musey to the United States, the eyes of all on deck were directed back to the port whence they had started, and the last objects which met their gaze, as their native land receded from their view, were the tall bonding houses of Liverpool, where under the lock, but under the lock of the arietocracy, were shut up some hundreds of thousands of barrels of the finest

restoracy, were shut up some hundreds of thousands of barrels of the finest our of America, the only object that hese unhappy wanderers were going in uest of." That was the state that protective tariff laws had brought England to fifty years ago. Sir Robert Peel was then Prime Minister, Richard Cobden, backed by the Anti-Corn law League and aided by that sturdy patriot and statesman John Bright, attacked the order of things with the steadiest courage and abilities that have never been surpassed. He was, of course, enormously impeded by the

state of the suffrage under which less than one man in seven in England was allowed to vote. Nevertheless he persevered, preaching unadulterated free trade as the salvation, not only of England, but of all nations. By 1842 he had begun to undermine the enemy's works, and the force of his blows had compelled Sir Robert Peel, although a protectionist in fact, to make concessions to free trade. In that year he brought in his celebrated budget, which was a mixture of free trade and protection. Its corner-stone, however, was the pernicious doctrine of 'free raw materials." There is where the false and illogical idea first established an apparent lodgment in the science of political economy. What did Cobden do? He attacked the whole business with all his might. He pointed out that there was no "free raw material" different in principle from free anything else. That the nation's welfare demanded that all things should be free, and that there was neither sense nor principle in discriminating between im-He preserved in his work, he opened Sir Robert Peel's mind to the true view of the case, and he had the happiness within four years to see Peel as Prime Minister bring forward and pags in 1846 a bill for unconditional free trade in England, under which she has grown in wealth and prosperity as no enthusiast ever dreamed of. Mr. Cleveland has plainly read that part of Sir Robert Peel's biography which commits him with his error of "free raw material," but he has not read that later part, when Cobden had convinced his mind that the true doctrine is perfect freedom of exchange in every thing, and that no distinction is to be made for

WILL THE SOUTH NEVER LEARN ANYTHING?

Sunday's New York Sun contained the following special dispatch from Wash-

ingten:

President Cleveland was perhaps when when he said to a friend who asked him why he was in such haste to issue a bond call, that he wanted to anticipate in a measure the attack that was to be made on his administration as soon as Congress meets. A dozen or more silver Democrats have already expressed their intention of taking the President to task for his financial policy, and the sentiment of these members is illustrated by the statement of General Hocker, of Mississippi, who makes the following incignant protest against the action of the administration in issuing the recent bond call: "This issue of bonds," said General Hocker, "Is a defiance of Congress, and it seems to have been intended as such. There is nothing in the financial situation or in the condition of the Treasury Department which made it necessary for the President to resolute this loan before the representatives of the people chould assemble, and there would seem to be every reason why the representatives of the people should be consuited about the matter. The fair conclusion would appear to be that the President feared that his policy would be disapproved if submitted to Congress, and he desired to assume this authority for himself at a time when he could not be interfered with."

General Hooker was a good Confed-

General Hooker was a good Confederate soldier, who lost an arm in battle, and we can never find it in our heart to say anything about those old heroes that is calculated to wound their feelings. But we do wish that Mississippi and the rest of the South would send representatives to Congress who had a clearer apprehension of the true condition of things than General Hooker and most of the other southern members of

Congress have. The actual state of the case is this: A few years ago General Hooker and many other southern congressmen were most gallantly risking their lives in a most determined effort to destroy the United States Government. They were defeated in the attempt, and the failure of their efforts resulted in the overthrow of all the settled order of things in the South and in general bankruptcy and insolvency there.

Our conquerors have, with what we frankly admit we think very great generosity, allowed us to resume our old places in the Union. Now, in our opinion, becoming modesty would require us under the circumstances, to be content, in national measures, with something of a back seat. Our representatives, however, have taken quite the opposite view. From the time they were admitted to the halls of Congress, on probation at best, they have insisted upon pressing for national legislation which means the most serious injury, if not destruction, to the most important interests of their old conquerers. We do not allude here to

will certainly do it. Why, then, should we continue to attempt It? It is not be coming of up, for it is in a measure wanting in good faith to the parcement we made when taken back into the Union, and it is absolutely futile. The North is not going to allow the South to pillaged it with debased money or unfair income will be dealered in the decident of the potential was not seen enough to know that debased money or unfair income will be dealered in the war left them, and they have been able to accumulate since, have they not enough it leftligence to know that the people who their bands are not now young to allow the south of the part of the part of the invertor. Compress had not insention, making any intelligence to know that the people who their bands are not now young to allow them to bankrupt them, with debased money and plundering income taxes? And can they not see that all these fool and criminal measures will recoil upon them to their own utter ruin?

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York World. It is all that feel of the present of the invertor. The last times years of a patent to their own utter ruin?

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York World. It is all that feel of the present of the part of the part of the present of the part of the part

dai of making the liberality of the pur-chaser the test of fitness for the United States Senate.

Chicago Tribune: Governor McKinley failed to assert in one of his speeches during the campaign that the bill which bears his name would be made a test of party loyality, nor has any other Republican speaker declared that in case of a Republican victory, the Republican party would re-emact the McKinley bill.

By what authority, then, are a few persons, with dull brains or mischievous and perhaps malicious purpose, printing articles which in effect declare that the re-enactment of the McKinley law is to be made the test of party loyality? Who authorized them to set up such a test? Certainly not such party leaders as Mr. Reed, or Senator Sherman, or ex-President Harrison. Certainly not any leader or speaker who figured in the recent campaign. Certainly not Governor McKinley, himself, the father of the bill.

campaign. Certainly not Governor McKinley, himself, the father of the bill.

New York Sun: Suppose that Mr. J.
Edward Addicks, the man from Nowhere and Everywhere, who is now trying to make the Republicans in the Legislature of Deleware elect him a senator
in Congress from that State were a
pauper, instead of a man of substance,
where would be claim a settlement?
What parish or township would have to
open its poorhouse to him, and give
him the run of the town farm? Does he
belong in Pennsylvania, New Yors, Jersey City, Boston; Providence; Brooklyn,
or Brookline? We appeal to the overseers of the rich. He has houses, apartments and offices at various stations of
his migratory and wandering life, but
where is his home? Has he a home
anywhere? Is he not a homeless man
a man from Nowhere and Everywhere?
Has he any better right, as far as residence is concerned, to be senator from
Delaware than to be senator from New
York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, or
New Jersey? In gaseous, elusive and
highly odorous qualities, the citizenship
and local habitation of Mr. J. Edward
Addicks are suggestive of the source of
his wealth; but as a gas leak can be
traced, so the localizing of this Peripatetic Gasman can be accomplished by
following the leak in his wallet, and that
leak leaked into Delaware.

Raleigh News-Observer: If Vance could

Raleigh News-Observer: If Vance could know he was to be succeeded in the Sen-ate by a Republican or Populist he would turn over in his grave, if such a thing were possible.

S as of a Col. Winter.

S ns of a Cola Winter.

Many and various are the predictions for the coming winter, but my opinion is that none of us can answer that question—whether it is going to be mild, or whether it is to be cold. You will hear people say that there are lots of berries, but and acorns, so look out for a hard winter. Some one eise will imagine that the squirrels are more busy than usual, laying up a big supply of provisions, but I have lived in the country most of my life and have ben a pretty close observer, and I really do not think that any of these signs prove anything about the coming season.

In the first place, trees do not bear alike every year; a tree that perhaps last year was very fruitful, this year may not be fruitful at all, and so with nuts, acorns and the like; some seasons they abound obsertifully in the highland would with.

alike every year; a tree that perhaps last year was very fruntful, this year may not be fruitful at all, and so with nuts, acorns and the like; some seasons they abound plentifully in the highland woods, while the next season, the order of things may be reversed and they will be found in the lowlands.

Now the winter of '32 has, I suppose, gone down on record as the coldest winter within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. It was feared that some of the game birds that feed on the ground had almost been exterminated by the long continued show, but it proved not so, as they are quite numerous now. But one feature of that winter is still very noticeable, and that is the absence of the mistletos that used to grow in such quantities in the swamps along the historic old Chickahominy. Of course, there may still be a little left, but it is much scarcer than it used to be.

The mistletoe is a very fat, juicy plant, and my theory is that the intense cold froze it; and while it was in this condition the wind biew it off the trees, as I noticed bits of it sying on the ground withered and yellow, after the weather had moderated.

But I don't remember that the autumn preceding the winter of '32 had any larger provision for the birds than last fall, when the winter of '32 was so mild. It is a very hard matter to come at just what the squircels are about, as they are such cunving little creatures; but they seem to be themselves very numerous this season.

Some one, I understand, has discovered that the English sparrows are getting feathers on their egs. I have not observed that as yet, but one thing I feel quite sare of, and hat is that it will be "a cold day when they get left."

Clifton Forge, Va., November 20, 1834.

Clifton Forge, Va., November 20, 1894.

The Walton Law,

The Walten Law.

The Lynchburg News says that the next Legislature should promptly repeal the constake feature of the Walter law, and give us a law that will exclude ignorance from the polis. The News usually weighs well its words, but we are at a loss to snow just what our contemporary means. How can its suggestion be carried cut without violation of the constitution?—Richmond State.

Why it is the easiest thing in the world. Those who are so ignorant or illiterate as not to know how to prepare their own ballot can stay away from the polis, or if they prefer to go in the booth and guers at the name, 'tey can do so. What right or pretence have such people to cast a vote? There is nothing in the constitution requiring people to vote who are too ignorant to prepare their ballots or know for whom they vote; nor is there anything in the constitution requiring the Legislature to provide argent to do it for them. Just let such people alone, and if they cast wrong or illegal ballots, as hundreds of them did in the late election, throw them out when you count the vote, as the law requires.—Lynchburg News.

MUCH INVOLVED IN THIS SUIT. Upon the Supreme on t's Decision Hang.

the Telephone Monopoly.

THE TIMES DAT Y FASBION HINT The "Napel onle Wave" Has Struck Society



I wonder what the shost of Napoleon thinks about all the nemage which is being paid him by fushiorable folk these days. No doubt the noble effigy is flattered by the tributes to his former greatness. Of course that is assuming a good deal, for nobody would vouch for a statement that ghosts have any ideas or aims in existence other than that of frightening us who are yet "of the earth, earthy" into their own spooky domain by ghoulish antics around their old stamping ground. It is a curious fact that the ghost of Hamlet's father was the only "spook" of any rank who ever walked abroad and disturbed people's dreams. It is always some obscure person who never associated with his fellow men before he and his body parted company, that takes opportunity to visit them afterwards. The royal spectres may float about and see what is going on, but they don't "materialize," and this may be the way it is with Napoleon.

leon.

Surely if anything could call him back it would be the "wave" which is now passing over Europe and America. His effigy appears in bronze, marble, and in colors. His snuff box and a piece of his military coat are priceless relies. The fashionable dinner plates are Napoleonic, and an "Empire" tea is the correct thing.

fashionable dirner plates are Napoleonic, and an "Empire' tea is the correct thing.

One's chairs must be dainty satin affairs with gold backs and legs, and one's plano must be a spinet. The fashionable brooch is a miniature of Napoleon or of Josephine, and the headdress is that of the Empress—high and claborate.

Strange to say, the "wave" has not affected the feminine costume—probably because we have so recently passed through a reign of Empire gowns and cannot return to them immediately without a complete revolution in dress. There are a few Empire wraps, but the dresses must come into line gradually.

The dress in the picture above is about as far from the Empire cdt as one could well imagine, and being a very good sample of the general style worn now, it is easy to see that there will have to be a wide bridge to join the two, it is an evening waist with a bertha of lace around the "baby" neck, Bows are set on quite close above the lace, thus adding to the apparent breadth which seems to be the chief aim of any gown. The bodice below is ornamented with bands of velvet ribbons radiating from a bow at the waist.

LOST GIRL COMES HOME.

Crossed in Love She Kan Away Seventeen

WEST CHESTER, PA., Nov. freeting meeting between a mot

girl of twenty, is home, but is only a miserable shadow of her former blooming womanhood.

On Priday afternoon last a strange woman, almost at death's door from starvation and exposure, was admitted to the Chester County Hospital for treatment.

When the track hands on the Pennsylvania railroad were working at a point some distance from Berwyn they heard a weak, plaintive cry emanating from a clump of bushes near the roadside. Going down an embankment to investigate the men were starfled to find a woman apparently about thirty-seven years of age in a very weak condition, miserably clad and nearly fruzen.

The forforn woman was placed upon the train and sent to this place, being admitted to the hospital for treatment upon her arrival. She has revived sufficiently to state that her name was Addie Quinn, and that she is a daughter of Mrs. Ellen King.

The mother, who resides on south Franklin street, to-day went to see her long-lost daughter. The meeting was touching in the extreme. The girl's lifestory is romantic.

About seventeen years ago this same Miss Addie sounn, who, as stated above, was a handsome West Chester girl, and had not yet attained her majority, mysteriously disappeared, and her mother was greatly affected over the affair. After waiting some days for her return, she charged an individual then residing here with having abducted the girl, but, being unable to furnish proof that such was the case, the prosecution was not sustained.

Addie's love affair was known to be the couse of her flight. Where she went she

Addle's love affair was known to be the cause of her flicht. Where she went she never told her family.

During her long absence her mother eagerly waited from day to day for her return, and each night a light would be left burning dimiy in the parlor in anticipation of the girl's reappearance.

Evidently Addle has seen a good deal of the world in her long wanderings, and at last sick and weary, ehe turned homeward.

DENMARK COLLOWS SUIT.

Like Germany, She shuts Out American Heef

Beef

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 20.—The Minister of the Interior, M. Hoerring, has issued a decree, to take effect immediately, for hidding the import of live cattle and fresh meat from the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Count Reventlaw, the Danish Minister, expressed surprise at the action of his government, and said it was probably due to a request from Germany, as beef received at Danish ports would frequently find its way into Germany, and thus overcome the German restriction. Count Reventlaw says Denmark uses very little American beef or meat products. He had never heard that any of the American product in Denmark was affected with Texas fever. Under these circumstances, he feels that the action of Denmark is not so much aimed against the United States as it is to make Denmark a neighbor, Germany, effective in her exclusion.

Civil Service Rates Amended Again, WASHINGTON, Nov. 2).—Upon the recommendation of the Postmaster-General, the Civil Service rules have been amended to exempt from examination those transfer and steamboat clarks who are employed jointly by railroad or steamboat combanies on railway mail service, being paid only part of their compensation by the Post-Office Department. The Civil Service law is also extended to embrace in the classified service a pestal clerks under such conditions that hereafter their appointment be by transfer from the classified railway mail service or classified post-offices. The amended rules were approved by the President November 17th, but only now made public

This Wonderful Result.

"I will reduce the death rate in Richmond 20 per cent, during the next four weeks," said Professor Munyon on November 11th. This remark was received with credulous smiles by all who heard it. But, beginning from the day when he distributed 10,000 phials of his little pellets free the decrease in death rate and number of cases reported has been so rapid that the most skeptical confess their surprise and astonishment at the quick results obtained from these wonderful cures, although but two weeks of the four have gone by. The death rate is 15 per cent, less, and Professor Munyon expects to reduce it at least 40 per cent, before the time is up. Buring the past fifteen days 1,229 persons have reported themselves cured by these remedies, and over 25,000 bottles have been sold. The most convincing proof of the value of Munyon's cures is this; Several druggists report to his representatives that they have been informed by some doctors that if they continued to sell these remedies the physicians would send them no more prescriptions. We wish to say to the pharmacists of Richmond; Do not mind these threats. The most intelligent physicians, who desire to cure their patients instead of fattening the pocketbook, will endorse and thankfully receive any preparation which relieves suffering humanity, and the public win soon discover who the others are and place them where they belong. Munyon's Remedies are what the people want, and any reputable druggist will supply them.

MUMATISM CURED.

RHI UMATISM CUBED.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism can be cured in from one to five days. It speedily cures shooting pains, sciatica, lumbago and all rheumatic pains in the back, hips and loins. It seldom fails to give relief after one or two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. STOMACH AND DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath and all affections of the heart, caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of stomach, head-ache from indigestion, soreness of the stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains of the stomach, constipation, disances, faintness and tack of energy. Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirits, failure of memory, restless and sleepless nights, pains in the head and dizzliness. It cures general debuity, stimulates and strengthens the

restless and sleepless nights, pains in the head and dizziness. It cures general debility, stimulates and strengthens the nerves and tones up the whole body. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's kidney Cure cures pains in the back, loins or groins, from kidney disease, dropsy of the feet and limbs, frequent desire to pass water, dark colored and turbid urine, sediment in the urine and diabetes.

Price 25 cents.

CATARRH CURE.

Catarth Positively Cured.—Are you willing to spend 50 cents for a cure that permantly cures catarth by removing the cause of the disease? If so, ask your druggist for a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Catarth Cure and a 25-cent bottle of Catarth Tablets. The catarth cure will erasicate the disease from the system and the tablets will cleanse and heat the afflicted parts and restore them to a ratural and heatiful condition.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, billousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases.

Munyon's Con Cure provents neare.

nis and breaks up a cold in a few hours.
Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs,
night sweats, allays soreness and speedily Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon all women.

all women.
Munyon's Headache Cure stops headhe in three minutes. Pile Ointment positively cures

ache in three minutes.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles.

Munyon's Asthma Cure is guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood.

Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new life, restores iost powers to weak and debilitated men. Price 8.

Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Company put up specifics for nearly every disease, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by all druggists.

Address all communications to Munyon's H. H. R. Co., Lexington Hotel.

CAUTION—See that the name is spelled with a "Y."

All the Munyon Homeopathic Remedies can be had of us. Will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO., Richmond, Va.

ATOLLI SEES HILL AND FLOWER, the Apostolic De egate Cills at Wolfert's

Roost and the Execu ve Chamber,

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—Archbisop Satolil accompanied by Bishop Burke, the Rev. Dr. Papi and the Rev. Father O'Rielly was driven this morning to Wolfert's Eoost, the home of Senator Hill. The party was received by the Senator, and a pleasant half hour was spent in conversation. The party was next driven to the Capi l, where Commissioner Persy should

tol, where Commissioner Perry showed them about the building and then con-ducted them to the Executive Chamber, where Governor Flower was waiting to

where Governor Flower was waiting to receive them.

Many priests were at the Episcopal residence, on their return there, and music was furnished by an orchestra which was haden in a floral recess. The Apostolic Delegate went to his apartments, donned his reception robes, and shortly, afterwards stood in the spacious parlor, which had been claborately festoo ed with his own colors and the like higher and ornamented with

spacious parior, which had been claborately festor ed with his own colors and those of the Bishop and ornamented with pains. The received the priests, rishop Burke making the presentations. Each one received from the Archbishop the Apostolic benediction.

Among the ciergy were: Vicar-General Swift, very Rev. Dr. Puissant, the Rev. Dr. C. A. Walworth, the Rev. J. L. O'Reilly, the Very Rev. Dean Duffy, the Rev. John McQuaid, the Rev. J. L. O'Reilly, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Terry, the Rev. John McQuaid, the Rev. J. L. Young the Rev. J. Maguire the Rev. F. Volgt, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Terry, the Rev. J. Ottomnes, the Rev. J. A. Lavigne, the Rev. B. Shoppe, the Rev. J. J. Hanlon, the Rev. J. Ludden, the Rev. J. J. Hanlon, the Rev. J. Ludden, the Rev. J. T. Slattery, the Rev. F. A. Greagen, the Rev. M. McCarthy, the Rev. J. R. Walsh, the Rev. T. N. Early, the Rev. M. Dineen the Rev. D. A. Casey, the Rev. J. Smith, the Rev. J. A. Lannhan and the Rev. J. A. Sheridan.

Archbishop Satolli took the 3:10 train for the South. Nearly three hundred people were at the depot. Bishop Bourke and Father Mangan accompanied the veckbishon, and will so to Baltimore for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of St. Mary's Seminary.

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MARKIED BU NO. MALED. A Millionstre's Son and a Michigan

CHICAGO Nov. 20.—John J. Forsythe, son of Millionaire Jacob Forsythe, declares in his cross-bill filled to-day in the maintenance proceedings brought by his pretty young wife. Myrtle E. Forsythe, that the fair defendant lured him by her siren charms into marriage for the sole purpose of levying blackmail upon himself, his father and his wealthy friends. The marriage of young Forsythe to the daughter of a Michigan farmer has been followed by a series of legal battles, including a suit for slander brought by the young wife against her father-in-law. In the till filled to-day Forsythe also accuses his wife of infidelity. Farmer's Daughter.

business aside and devote the attention of our attaches to showing Our Public ample opportunity of viewing critically the preparations we've made for the Holiday Trade.

Every clime has contributed to this gathering. Gift Goods meet one at every turn, and with the thoroughness of preparation and elegance of the offerings, we assure you that no more than proper values are charged for everything, while less than usual prices attached to most articles by reason of the great Buying Facilities of the Store.

DON'T FORGET that the little folks have an eve for the beautiful and a tremendous interest in Christmas-bring them along also.

Our Second Grand MILLINERY OPENING takes place to-day. A magnificent showing of Evening Bonnets will be made to-night.

During the day we will be selling as usual, Special Sale in several departments.

Think of an artist travelling nearly twelve hundred miles to build a miniature BROOKLYN RIDGE of his Soap. Only great stores can make pay for such expenditures.

Pure Castile Soap, 2 cakes for 5 cents to introduce-not but 12 cakes to any one customer at that

Ribbons.

Over 8,000 pieces are here to-Over 8,000 pieces are here today, and at prices that are Wonderful. The entire stock of R. T.
Collins & Co., of New York, was
closed out by our Exchange. Our
the side-all sizes. DRAWERS LEGGINS
for Children. closed out by our Exchange. Our share of the stock was 8,000 pieces; all new, fresh goods-every piece Pure Silk.

Gros-Grain Satin-Edge Ribbon, No. 2, 2c; No. 5, 3c; No. 7, 5c; Nos. 9 and 12, 6c; No. 16, 7c; No. 22, 8c, All-Sulk Satin-Faced Ribbons, No. 2, 3c; No. 5, 5c; No. 7, 6c; No. 9, 7c; No. 12, 9c; No. 16, 12c; No. 22, 14c, All-Sulk Satin Ribbon, 5 inches wide, 25c; every conceivable shade.

DRESS COODS.

Special Sale takes place to-day. Prices on Fabrics that are incom-

Wool Covert Cloths, a new line of colors, at 29c. 6-1 Heavy All-Wool Covert Cloths, the 81 quality, are 69c a yard. line French Fancy Worsted Covert Cloths, 55c; \$1.25 quality.

HOUSEWARE DEPARTMENT

We are constantly adding new goods to our Complete stock of Holday NOVELTIES.

Special attention is invited to our nes of Tea Cups, Chocolate Cups, After-Dinner Coffees and Moustache Cups.

Royal Bonn Ice Cream Sets, exquisite decorations, 13 pieces, 32.16 the set. Carlsbad China Salad Sets, richly deco-rated, old tariff price \$2.25 the set; the new 38c.

"Carlsbad" China Dinner Sets, 102 pieces, magnificently shaped and dainty decorations, bought at a great price concession, normal value \$34; the set for \$22.50.

23 Carlshad China Tea Sets, entirely new shapes and rich decorations, old tariff price 5 the set; the new \$4.39.
480 Decorated China Dessert Saucers, actual worth 25c each; to-day only 5c.

THE COHEN CO. WE ARE

STILL LEADING! Dabney & Saunders

→ ALWAYS <> WITH OUR

Low & Popular Prices.

VIRGINIA

Rishmond, Va Cpp. Richmond Theatre.

WANTED-PARTIES DESIRING STEREOTYPING of ANY AND ALL KINDS, can have the work promptly and satisfactorily done by leaving their orders at THE TIMES OFFICE. Terms mys



The above cut is a fac-simile of our STRIPED SURAH WAIST, with Velvet Choker Collar, and comes in a variety of colors and stripes. Very neat, stylish and perfect fitting. Price, \$4,95.

Brist QUALITY BLACK SURAH WAIST, made in same style as above cut, in all sizes. Price, \$4,98.

BLACK FIGURED TAFFETA FINE QUALITY SILK WAISTS, made in newest design, with collar of same material. Price, \$5,75.

SATIN STRIPED TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, IN COLORS with four rows of sheering across the yoke, very pretty designs, excellent quality. Price, \$5,50.

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, in Ref. Navy and Black, very full sleeve, well made. Price, \$1,50.

FINE FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, IN RED, TRIMMED WITH BLACK SILK BRAID, very stylish. Price, \$2,50. all sizes.

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS. A LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW WINTER STYLES go on sale to-day at QUICK-SELLING PRICES Big reduction in prices on all our TRIMMED SAILORS AND WALKING HAIS as well as all our UNTRIMMED FELT SHAPES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

LADIES' GLOVES, CHILDREN'S MIT-TENS, LEGGINS—all sizes.

A large variety of CASHMERE GLOVES or Ladies and Children in Black and

KAUFMANN & CO. COR. FOURTH & BROAD.

Temple, Pemberton, Cordes & Co.

7 AND 9 WEST BROAD STREET.

Blankets. in the last thirty days, we have secured the CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK OF BLANKETS it has been our good for

Elegant grades of WHITE AND COLranging in price from \$1.50 to \$18 per pair. WRAPPER BLANKETS in a variety of pretty patterns and effects.

Elegant WOOL BUGGY ROBES, best English goods, ranging in price from \$1.59

CALICO, SATTEEN AND SILKOLINE COMPORTABLES, filled with the best

Satteen, Silk and Satin, ranging in price



The above cut represents one of the nobbiest shoes ever sold. We are now offering same for

Regular price, \$5. Come and

30 EAST BROAD, COR. THIRD.